

1066

(? 1021-1066) HAROLD II

King of England

Became King in 1066. Was the second son of Earl Godwin. In 1066 he defeated the Norsemen at STAMFORD BRIDGE, but a few days later was defeated and slain by William, duke of Normandy, at SENLAC

1066

William the Conqueror's mother
wasn't his father's wife, but
he inherited Normandy anyway.

1066

Battle of Hasting
William of Normandy become
king of England

1066

Norman Conquest

Normans defeated the Saxons
The invaders, being stronger desire
to rule

Battle of Hasting (1066)

William of Normandy defeated Harold
of Wessex

the power of the king was
strengthened and feudalism was
introduced.

1066

Before the Norman Invasion
13 or 14 yrs was considered the
age of adulthood

They were not large or
strong enough to carry heavy
armor so the age was

changed to 19 & then raised
to 21 because inheritance took
effect at 21 owing to lengthening

legal processes involved

Sept. 28, 1066

William the Conqueror invaded
England to claim the English Throne

$$\begin{array}{r} 2001 \\ 1066 \\ \hline 935 \end{array}$$

Oct 14, 1066

Normans under William
the Conqueror defeated
the English at the Battle
of Hastings.

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

(C1027-1087) WILLIAM I, The Conqueror

King of England (1066-1087). He was son of Robert II, Duke of Normandy. When his father went out to the Holy Land he caused William to be chosen to rule in his absence. On Robert's death (1035), William became Duke of Normandy. His entire rule in Normandy was a succession of rebellions against him. In 1051 he visited Edward the Confessor in England and was probably promised the throne on the death of Edward. When Edward died in 1066, and HAROLD

Earl of Wessex claimed the throne, William landed in Hasting with an Army & gave battle to Harold at SENLAC HILL. Harold was slain & the Normans were victorious. William then took the throne. By 1070 the subjugation of England was well-nigh complete. In 1202, William invaded and conquered Scotland. He created the New Forest in 1076. He introduced the Curfew Bell; caused a survey of the whole country to be written out in the Domesday Book in 1085; parcelled out the lands of the English to his followers. Introduced the Feudal System whereby the Duke had complete control over his subjects.

C1066

Jews settle in England

1912 Dates J-BK

1066 & following

Trial by Combat

Much in vogue in feudal times

Essential feature of Knighthood
Norman Kings firmly established this
practice throughout England

this method was soon limited to
the decision of cases of felony in
criminal law and to disputes
regarding to the title of lands. In
cases of women, inferior persons, &

children, a champion might be chosen, or any knight might offer his services to protect by single combat against the accusation.

This was gradually superseded by trial by jury.

Jan. 1066

Death of Edward the Confessor,
King of England. Harold, Earl of Wessex
assumed the crown

24 1066

Harold (Earl of Wessex) now King of England fought off a strong military challenge from King Harold of Norway.

The Norwegian lost his life in the Battle of Stamford Bridge near York. King Harold III HARDEKONG and the English renegade TOSTIG had no time to form their troops because

of King Harold's (England) rapid 5-day
march took them by surprise.

The Normans were deceived by
a feigned withdrawal & launched
a premature counterattack. The English
whirled about and dealt them a
severe repulse.

At the moment of Victory, the
English learned of the invasion
at Hastings

Oct 14, 1066

Duke William, having once been favored by King Edward the Confessor who died in Jan. 1066, expected heavy assistance with his Archers and Cavalry.

Harold's men wreaked havoc with their battle axes, shields, and spears.

Day of fierce see-saw fighting

In the afternoon Harold was killed

NORMANDY

retained the rapacious ways of the Vikings who settled it but steered its energies toward land based warfare. Superb Cavalymen and lusty fighters, the Normans devised the simple yet effective motte - and - bailey, a tower atop a mound surrounded by a palisaded ditch.

they vigorously promoted the cult
of knighthood and produced the
band of ruthless and single-minded
leader that Duke William exemplified

Dec 25, 1066

William was crowned King
of England in Westminster Abbey

It took 20 yrs for the
Norman nobility to replace
its existing orders, and
another 2 centuries before
a new people began to emerge.

All the English kings and queens
since William I (the conqueror)
have been crowned in Westminster
and it is the burial place of 18
monarchs

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

(1004-1066) Edward, the Confessor
King of England. He was the elder son
of Ethelred, the Unready. His mother,
EMMA, was married to Canute and
thus Edward was the half brother
of HARDECANUTE, the last of the
Danish kings of England. Edward lived
in Normandy during the Danish
possession of England. On the death of
HARDECANUTE (1042) Edward was chosen

King. Earl Godwin was the real power during the reign. Edward passed his time in study and in religious works. He caused Westminster Abbey to be built. As his life had been spent in Normandy, his reign really prepared England for the Norman Conquest which immediately followed.

Dec 25, 1066

William the Conqueror was
Crowned King of England.

1066

HARALD "HARDRADI" King of Norway was Harold's 1st opponent in 1066.

He had served (earlier) the Byzantines as Captain of the VARANGIAN GUARD in Constantinople

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

BANQUO

A Scottish warrior and ancestor
in the house of Stuart.

In 1066 he joined MACBETH
in a conspiracy against
DUNCAN and was slain by
MACBETH treacherously.

1066

Halley's comet appeared in
the night as Battle of Hastings
proceeded.

Nov. 23, 1066 Calculated return
of Halley's Comet to Perihelion

Battle of Hastings was Oct. 14, 1066

Oct. 14, 1066

Until a few yrs ago (from 1996). The obituary page of the 'TIMES' of London used to carry the following paid notice every Oct. 14.

"In Memoriam. Harold, King of England, who on this day died defending his country from invasion

HAROLD GODWINESON.

He was a king defeated by the military backwardness of his ex-world-conqueror.

out-of-touch provincials who proved no
match for the more up-to-date Norman
horsemen and Norman bows.

Anglo-Saxon sources are scarce.
Harold's father was Earl GODWINE.
Earl Godwine rose in reign of Cnut
Both GODWINE'SON boys fell at Hastings

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

BAYEUX TAPESTRY

A web of white canvas 204 ft. long, 20 in. wide containing embroidered scenes from the invasion and conquest of England by William the Conqueror, done in colors with woolen thread. It is in the public library at BAYEUX, France. It contains 1,512 figures in 72 subjects with Latin inscriptions. Valuable as giving details of the events more vividly and graphically

than literature does. It deals with the
life of Harold, Edward the Confessor,
the Norman Invasion, Battle of
Hastings and Harold's death.

Said to have been done by MATILDA,
wife of William the Conqueror

Until 1066

The Commencement of the
yr began Christmas day in England

1066

Halley's Comet preceded
the Battle of Hastings

AD1066

Norman Conquest of England.

1066-1069

~~1912 Dates J-BK~~

MAGNUS II *was king of Norway*

Three weeks after defeating Harald Hardrada, the Norwegian King, at STAMFORD BRIDGE, in Yorkshire, King Harold of England sent his forces, exhausted after a 250+ mile march south into battle against the invading Normans, led by Duke William. The Normans, who had settled in northwestern France in 10th cen. and adopted Christianity, had long coveted England. They had introduced the use of couched lances and adapted the stirrup and saddle to make their mounted knights into superb instruments of war. The heavily armored Norman

cavalry defeated an English army which fought on foot. King Harold was killed & while Saxon throne quarreled over the succession, William advanced to capture DOVER, Canterbury, And Winchester (where the royal treasure was kept). After the surrender of Winchester, the nobles and church leaders met William at Little BERICHAMSTEAD and swore fealty to him.

Dec 25, 1066

On Christmas day, William was
crowned William I of England at
Westminster Abbey

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

Edward the Confessor, King of England
died. He was succeeded by Harold,
Earl of Kent

1066

Battle of Hastings

#8 of Cressy's "15 Decisive Battles
William of Normandy
conquered Harold and brought
to England the Norman culture.

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Hastings

William of Normandy, a descendent of the Norwegians who had settled in Normandy, took England, in the Norman Conquest

1066

HARALD III, HARDRADA, king
of Norway, founded OPSLO
(CHRISTIANIA) was slain in
Battle of STAMFORD BRIDGE
in England.

1912 Dates J-BK

1066

Italy & Germany
Imperial Diet at TRIBUR

ADALBERT was banished from
Court for 3 yrs.; death 1072
Otto of Nordheim, Duke of Bavaria
was deposed. Bavaria was given to
his son-in-law WELF, son of ARZO of
ESTE.

MAGNUS, Duke of SAXONY was a

received

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

England

EDWARD died.

Harold, earl of Wessex was elected king. The succession was claimed by William, Duke of NORMANDY

YORKSHIRE was invaded by HAROLD HARDRADA, King of NORWAY; and TOSTIG, brother of HAROLD of England. The invaders were defeated and slain at the BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE on Sept 25, 1066

On Oct 14, 1066 - BATTLE OF HASTINGS
between William of Normandy and HAROLD
of England. Harold was defeated & slain.

EADGAR AETHELING, grandson of EADMOND
IRON-SIDE was chosen King. He soon
submitted with the chief men to
WILLIAM of NORMANDY

1&12 Dates J-BK

1066-1154

England

There were NORMAN Kings in
England from 1066 to 1154

1066-1087

1912 Dates J-BK

England

William the Conqueror was elected
King.

Anglo Saxons were ill-treated
and robbed of their estates.

NORTHUMBRIA and MERCA
were unsubmitive

1066

1912 Dates J-BK

France

Normans of France conquer
England.

The "clog almonaco" squares of
wood, brass or bone, notched
to indicate Sundays and other
fixed festivals, which were
introduced into England ^{NORMAN}
at the time of the ~~Viking~~ ^{Norman}
Conquest

1066

NORMAN CONQUEST

Normandy won over England

Battle of Hasting

1066

Harold II king of England is slain
at battle of Hasting. William
the Conqueror becomes king.
This was end of the Anglo-Saxon
line.

Dec 25, 1066

William the conqueror
was crowned.

1066 AD

For many centuries in Europe the commencement of the New Year varied.

In England it was reckoned from Christmas day until 1066

BATTLE OF HASTINGS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1066

History of the Norman Conquest
Edward Augustus Freeman
Agrees with Smithson on Tables pg 732

1066

Halley's Comet appeared in the sky every night as the war raged. William the Conqueror called the comet "a wonderful sign from Heaven" and used this "sign" to keep his soldiers moving forward into battle.

1066

Battle of Hastings (decisive)
William of Normandy
conquered Harold and brought
to England the Norman
culture.

BATTLE OF HASTINGS

Decisive battle of the world in which William the Norman defeated Harold the Saxon; founding the great Anglo-Norman dynasty from which arose the British Empire. William claimed the crown had been promised to him by Edward the Confessor. He tricked Harold into an oath to support him. Harold broke the oath and became king. The

Normans were greatly in advance of the Saxons in War, Economics and architecture. The discipline of the Normans was superb & that of the Saxons very poor. Both were equally brave.

The vast Norman host landed, defeated the Saxons at Hastings in Sussex, bringing into England the virile Norman blood and Norman civilization. William erected Battle Abbey, where King Harold fell.

Oct. 14, 1066

Battle of Hastings

William, Duke of Normandy, defeated & killed England's Saxon King HAROLD. Although illegitimate, William claimed the throne as Edward the Confessor's cousin and named successor. Crowned in London he quickly crushed revolts, building castles as he advanced.

1066

Harald Hardsson of
Norway (HAROLD HARDRADE),
became king of Norway and in
1066 suffered defeat at the
hands of the Anglo-Saxon King
Harold at STAMFORD Bridge.

C1066

Heraldry

Arms first arrived in Ireland with the Normans, who brought with them all the social structures on which European ~~but~~ heraldry depended.

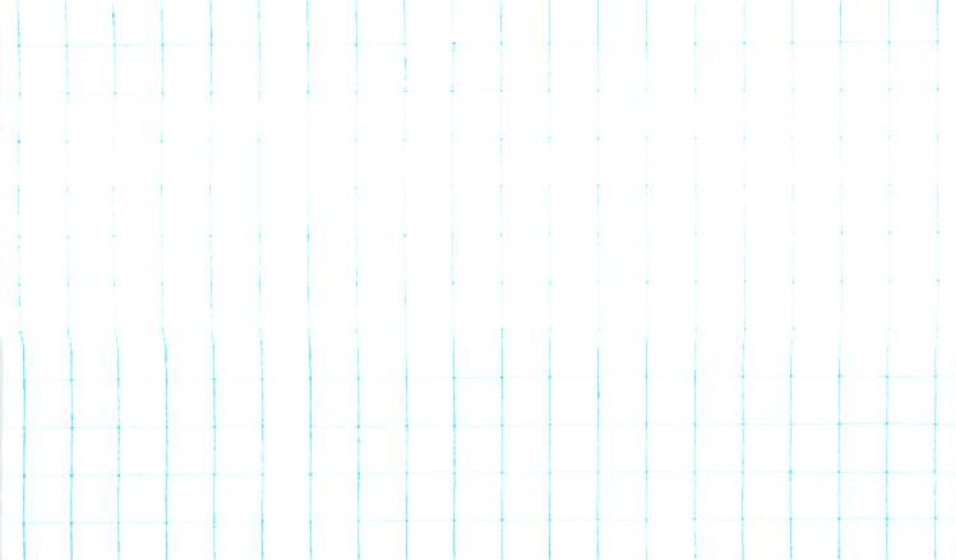
1066

CELYS

William of Normandy defeats Harold of England at the Battle of Hasting
promotes the legend of King Arthur
and the Holy Grail.

1066

IN ENGLAND THE NEW YEAR
WAS RECKONED FROM CHRISTMAS
DAY UNTIL 1066



C106b

Old Curfew law re-imposed
Saxon calendar gives way
to Christian.

1066 → 1066

born 1022 died 1066

HAROLD II Brother in law of Edward.
Saxon king

c1066 AD

Old Calendar has been re-imposed.
Season Calendar goes away
to Christian Calendar.

1066-1087

born 1027 died 1087

WILLIAM I - Second Cousin of
Edward the Confessor; CONQUEST
Norman king.

Sep 25, 1066

Battle of Stamford Bridge

Anglo-Saxons under King Harold I
(1012-1066) defeated Northumbrian -
Norwegian forces of TOSTIG (died 1066)
and Harold III (Harald Hardrada) (died 1066)
in present day north England.

He had to rush south to
meet invading Normans

1066

William the Conqueror ordered
his new subjects, who went
by only one name, to adapt
surnames.

1066-1066

HAROLD II

b 1022 d 1066

King of England 1066-1066

SAXON King

lost to William I

OCT. 14, 1066

Battle of Hastings
Normans under William,
duke of Normandy (William I,
the Conqueror) (c. 1028 - Sep. 9, 1087)
won famous victory over Anglo-
Saxons under King Harold II
(c. 1020 - Oct. 14, 1066 at Hastings;
King Harold killed in most
important battle of Norman

conquest of England

Oct 14, 1066

Battle of Hasting, England

changed the destiny of England. It pitted infantry against heavy cavalry. In 1066 Harold Godwinson became king of England despite a strong claim to the throne by Duke William of Normandy. The Duke raised a force of 5,000 men & invaded England on Sept. 28. Harold rushed south from defeating a Norwegian invasion far to the north. He met the Normans at Hasting Oct. 13. Next A.M. Norman inf. attacked Saxon line but made no headway.

the solid ranks of Saxon inf: William sent in his
cavalry. The attack stalled, William staged several
feigned retreats: to lure the Saxons from their shield wall.
Harold was struck down late in the day by an arrow.
Saxon resistance collapsed. William's leadership,
particularly his flexible combination of infantry,
archers, and heavy cavalry, had prevailed.
William was quickly crowned king of England.

1066

By the time of the Norman conquest the three main divisions of English - Northern, Midland, and Southern - are perceptible. These divisions continue today in British English.

The next crisis to English language was Norman Conquest. Racially the Normans were of the same breed as the Danes, who had settled in northeastern England centuries earlier. The Normans had taken over French customs & language. King William spoke the Norman dialect of French.

For centuries the two languages remained apart. Practically all writing was done in Latin or French.

During dark period when English seemed
prostrate, it was changing & developing
& making inroads into the speech habits of
the French (upper classes)

In course of 3 centuries many bitter
wars were fought against the French on
the mainland: The upper classes became
convinced their future lay in their
new English possessions

By the beginning of 14th century
the new state of linguistic affairs was
fully recognized

1066-1087

WILLIAM I

Norman King

b 1027 d 1087

King of England by Conquest 1066-1087
Second cousin to Edward the Confessor
conquered HAROLD II